

Most Everybody Feels Sometimes Like Taking the Law Into Their Own Hands, But When They Really Do It They Are Bolsheviki In Action

## GEN. DENEKINE ANNIHILATES ARMY OF 50,000

Breaks Through Bolsheviki  
Lines Near Moscow

### OMSK HAS MANY FIRES

Intellectual Classes Have Fled on  
Foot and Find Refuge in  
Villages

Stockholm, Nov. 22.—General Denekine, Anti-Bolshevik commander, on the southern Russian front, claims to have broken through the Red lines between Oral and Tambov southeast of Moscow and to have annihilated fifty thousand Bolsheviki troops, according to press despatch from Helsinki. Recent reports from the Southern Russian front appeared to indicate that Denekine was being driven southward by the Bolsheviki.

Novo Nikolaevsk, Nov. 17 (delayed).—The Bolsheviki today bombarded Omsk for several hours from the opposite bank of the Irtysh River. Between the periods of the bombardment fires broke out in the town, which is reported to have been half destroyed.

All the members of the intellectual classes, who previously had been unable to find means of leaving Omsk, have now fled on foot and are taking refuge in various villages. Ernest L. Harris, the American Consul-General, and the members of the Red Cross will depart early tomorrow for Irkutsk. Vice-Consul Hansen reported he was on board the railway mission train.

### PROBATE COURT BUSINESS

Transactions Made During the Preceding Two Weeks.

Following is a compilation of the transactions at the probate court during the preceding two weeks.

Estate of Stephen Billings, Jr.—Account of guardian filed and allowed.

Estate of Alfred B. Rockwood—Letters of administration issued to Wm. A. Root, William S. Boynton and Luther R. Graves, appointed commissioners and appraisers.

Estate of Orrin D. Voseburgh—Inventory filed. Account filed and allowed.

Estate of Abel S. Webb—Inventory filed.

Estate of Martin E. Buss—Mary A. Buss appointed administratrix. W. P. Hogan and Ralph F. Niles appointed commissioners.

Estate of Henry B. Rice—Inventory and commissioners' report filed.

Estate of James Lyons—Inventory and commissioners' report filed. Application to account. Date of hearing Dec. 17th, 1919.

Estate of Adah Barber—Account filed and allowed.

Estate of Sarah Tudor—Will presented. Date of hearing December 15th.

Estate of Joseph A. Cone—Account of administrator filed and allowed.

Estate of Patrick Morrissey—Account of administrators filed and allowed.

### BENNINGTON AMERICAN LEGION IS ORGANIZED

Permanent Officers Elected and Constitution Adopted at Meeting Thursday Evening

Bennington post of the American Legion has completed its permanent organization with a membership of 204 and is apparently in excellent shape to carry out the purposes of the society.

Over a hundred of the members met at G. A. R. hall Thursday evening with the first post commander, F. Hayland Sibley, in the chair and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Post commander, C. Roy Denney; Vice-commander, F. H. Sibley; Post adjutant, Robert Stewart; Treasurer, Harry G. Remington; Executive committee, Fred N. Austin, Dr. J. D. Lane, Maurice Viall, Joseph T. Vachon, John T. Clark, Raymond Hart, Edgar Raitell, William Beecher, Warren Moore, John Toomey, Robert Cummings and the officers.

A constitution and by-laws presented by a committee appointed for that purpose were presented and adopted with slight amendments.

The new post has already been recipient of two gifts from Albert M. Downs, a case of medals and a case of civil war relics.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

TO RENT—Room and table board by the day or week. Also single meals served. 129 North St., tel. 462-W. 591F

WANTED—To rent tenement of at least five rooms. Will pay rent in advance. Napoleon Thibodeau at Jensen's Tailor shop. 591E

FOR SALE—Glenwood parlor stove almost new, white enamel bed and decorated parlor lamp. Call Sunday at 205 Putnam st. or tel. 462-W. 591G

## GOVERNMENT IS AGAIN IN CONTROL OF THE NATION'S FOOD

President Wilson Gives Authority to Attorney General

### TO AVERT SUGAR FAMINE

Action Is Planned to Curtail Consumption of Sugar by Manufacturers

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Wilson today in a proclamation placed the Government again in control of the nation's food supply by transferring the authority of the Food Administrator to Attorney General Palmer.

The revival of the wartime functions of Administrator Hoover resulted directly from the Government's efforts to avert a famine in sugar, but the powers delegated to the head of the Department of Justice will be used also to help put down the ever-mounting cost of living.

For the present the Attorney General will not put into operation all the machinery permitted under the executive order signed by the President, but should conditions arise to make it necessary the full pressure to quell the broad power vested in him will be exerted to meet him.

Mr. Palmer's staff will begin immediately to build up a sugar-distributing system which will allocate all sugar stocks in the country. It will provide an equitable system of distributing supplies and will defeat any concentration or hoarding, officials said.

Plans tentatively decided on providing for increasing the price of sugar by accepting the Louisiana crop, for which a price of 17 cents already has been fixed, to 12 cents a pound wholesale.

Through this increase, new sources of supply are expected to be opened. With assurances that a fair margin of profit, said to be about \$154 a hundred pounds, would be allowed, sugar refiners are ready to enter the Cuban market and purchase all available stocks, it was stated. Thus, officials believe the increased price will avert a shortage which threatens to become a famine during the next sixty days.

Immediate action also is contemplated in curtailing the consumption of sugar by manufacturers whose products are not regarded as essential food. This will apply particularly to soft drink dealers and candy manufacturers.

Through this increase, new sources of supply are expected to be opened. With assurances that a fair margin of profit, said to be about \$154 a hundred pounds, would be allowed, sugar refiners are ready to enter the Cuban market and purchase all available stocks, it was stated. Thus, officials believe the increased price will avert a shortage which threatens to become a famine during the next sixty days.

Immediate action also is contemplated in curtailing the consumption of sugar by manufacturers whose products are not regarded as essential food. This will apply particularly to soft drink dealers and candy manufacturers.

### FARM GROWTH DURING WAR

Acreage Increased 10 Per Cent and Value of Crops 120 Per Cent.

New York, Nov. 20.—The farmers of the United States increased their acreage about 10 per cent during the war period and received an increase of approximately 120 per cent for their output. These figures, the result of a compilation by the National City bank of New York, are based upon the official records of the department of agriculture, showing the acreage and farm value on Dec. 1 of the 10 principal crops of the United States, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, potatoes, tobacco, hay and cotton, grown in the United States in the calendar years 1914 and 1918. The area devoted to these 10 principal crops in 1914 was, according to the bank's compilation, 227,000,000 acres and in 1918, 256,000,000, an increase of approximately 10 per cent, and the farm value of the 10 crops on Dec. 1, 1914, \$4,933,000,000, and on Dec. 1, 1918, \$10,934,000,000, an increase of about 121 per cent. Of all farm products, the department of agriculture puts the value "based on prices at the farm," at \$9,895,000,000 in 1914, and \$21,388,000,000 in 1918, an increase of approximately 115 per cent. The increase in value of "animals and animal products" is about 90 per cent, and of all crops 132 per cent increase, comparing 1918 with 1914.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on Dec. 1 of but \$549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on Dec. 1 of \$1,616,207,000. The farm value on Dec. 1, as given by the department of agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 83 cents per pound and in 1918 was 210 cents per pound.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 105,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from \$878,680,000 in 1914 to \$1,874,823,000 in 1918, that of corn from \$1,722,000,000 in 1914 to \$3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on Dec. 1 of wheat is stated by the department of agriculture at 98.8 cents per bushel in 1914 and \$2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4 cents in 1914 and \$1.36 per bushel in 1918.

### APPLE EXHIBIT PRIZES

Bennington County Fares Well in State Competition

Rutland, Nov. 21.—Prizes for the fruit exhibit at the Vermont State Horticultural show were awarded yesterday, the judging being done by Prof. F. C. Sears. Besides the regular prizes offered by the Horticultural society there were special prizes of \$50 offered by Gov. P. W. Clement and \$50 by the Rutland Business Men's Association.

Of the prizes offered by Gov. Clement for the best five boxes of apples, E. H. West of Dorset received \$10 for the best sweepstake box and \$10 each for the best boxes of Northern Spy and Fameuse. C. L. Witherell of Middlebury received \$10 for the best box of Delicious and The Orchards of Bennington \$10 for a box of Grimes Golden apples. A. O. Ferguson of Burlington was awarded second prize for Delicious. C. L. Witherell of Middlebury received first on Delicious and second on Baldwins, first on Spitzenburgs and first on Winter Bananas.

### CAVALRYMEN IN TOWN TO ENLIST RECRUITS

Two Squads Will Have Headquarters at Postoffice for Several Days

An army recruiting party of two men, Sergt. Edward Mylor and Sergt. Ray Gains, both of the Third Cavalry, arrived in Bennington yesterday afternoon. They have established a recruiting office at the Post Office and will probably remain here until November 28. The object of this party is to secure recruits for the Third Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, but men will be accepted for all other branches of the service, and for service in France, Germany, Siberia, Alaska, and everywhere.

The most encouraging recruiting news of late is embodied in Circular No. 449, in which Congress sets aside an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for vocational training during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. One-half of this appropriation has been allotted by the secretary of war as described in this circular.

Educational and vocational instruction combined with army training, will mean much, not only to the recruiting service, but to the upbuilding, morale and general attractiveness of the service. A national benefit will be derived by returning our soldiers to civilian life better fitted to enter industrial or commercial pursuits.

Arrangements are now being made to transfer from the surplus equipment of the army to each divisional camp, each territorial department and each training center of the line, such tools, apparatus, machinery, and supplies as may be needed and available for training purposes. A large number of text books, lately used in France in the A. E. F. schools, have been ordered returned to this country and upon arrival will be distributed. Lists of text books required in teaching various vocations are also being prepared. A complete reference library will be provided by the American Library Association for each divisional camp and possibly at other centers as well.

Courses in educational and vocational training will be co-ordinated. Each man taking vocational training should be encouraged to take also a related educational course, and should be helped to make a proper choice. The development of suitable courses tending toward raising the general education of the soldier will be given special attention. Each man who successfully completes a course will be given a certificate by the local commanding officer or school officer.

The standards adopted will be such that a discharged soldier, character "excellent," with a war department certificate showing that he has qualified, for instance, as a carpenter, will need, when seeking civil employment as a carpenter, no further proof either of character or of proficiency. Similarly, war department certificates showing that he has qualified in educational subjects will, it is expected, be accepted by civilian educational institutions as evidence of proficiency in such subjects.

It is intended that eventually the greater part, if not all of the instructors needed throughout the service, will be graduates of the special courses given at selected divisional camps, training centers of the line, and schools and shops of the technical service.

### MISS WHITE IN PLAY

North Bennington Girls in Production at Mount Holyoke College

Miss Marion L. White and Miss Marjorie L. White, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White of North Bennington and students at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., were among those to take prominent parts in a play at the college Friday evening.

The senior class of Mount Holyoke presented a national, spectacular production, Popo, which aimed to give an accurate picture of ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs, true to fact and period, based on careful research. Miss Marion White played the part of an attendant at the court of Pharaoh, and her sister, Miss Marjorie White was one of the profile dancers, the movements being copied from old Egyptian friezes.

The play was an experiment to ascertain if something not primarily written to be funny could "get across" with a college audience. Every member had a share in it, if not in the music, dancing, or acting, one of the committees. The idea of the production was that it was just as difficult in ancient Egypt as it is today to turn from stupid convention to the reality of life.

The senior class of Mount Holyoke presented a national, spectacular production, Popo, which aimed to give an accurate picture of ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs, true to fact and period, based on careful research. Miss Marion White played the part of an attendant at the court of Pharaoh, and her sister, Miss Marjorie White was one of the profile dancers, the movements being copied from old Egyptian friezes.

The play was an experiment to ascertain if something not primarily written to be funny could "get across" with a college audience. Every member had a share in it, if not in the music, dancing, or acting, one of the committees. The idea of the production was that it was just as difficult in ancient Egypt as it is today to turn from stupid convention to the reality of life.